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McGill Daily

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VOL. VI, NO. 96.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1917.

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MED. GRADUATES PARTICIPATE IN FINE BANQUET

Medical Society Hold Successful
Dinner at the Ritz-Carlton.

PLAN RE-UNION IN 1927.

Sir Sam Hughes Was Unable to
Attend, and Telegraphed
His Regret.

A high water mark in achievements
of college functions was set by the
Medical Banquet at the Ritz-Carlton
Hotel last evening. All the nobleness,
and manliness of the Medical Fac-
ulty, of recent graduates and under-
grads, together with many of the
Faculty itself came together, and
filled with a spirit of fellowship, made
this gathering one that will always
remain verdant in the memory of
those who attended. Dr. F. J. Scully,
who gave the valedictory address
at the Convocation on Tuesday, up-
held the reputation he earned on that
occasion by filling the position of
Toastmaster in a most capable man-
ner.

Many members of the faculty were
present to grace the occasion, among
whom were noticed: Acting Dean
Blackader, Dr. Martin, Dr. Garrow,
Lt.-Col. Keenan, D.S.O., Major Mc-
Laggart, Drs. Archibald, Hill, Oertel,
Evans, Chipman, Fraser, Hepburn,
Floyd and Kaufman. Several mem-
bers of the staffs of the Royal Vic-
toria, Montreal General and Mater-
nity Hospitals were also on hand.
The forty-three recent graduates were
in evidence to lend their honour to
the function of the year. This is the
last time the new doctors will meet at
a College affair for ten years. Plans
have been made by the Class of
Medicine '17 to hold a reunion in ten
years' time, when it is proposed to
feature some sort of competition be-
tween the progeny of Medicine '17.
Dr. F. J. Scully, President of the
Medical Undergrad, proposed the
toast to "The King." He then read a
telegram to explain the absence of
Lt.-General Sir Sam Hughes, who was
detained by important business at Ot-
tawa.

Proposing the toast of "Alma
Mater," A. C. Farlinger said that
McGill represents the thought and
ideal of Canada and the world. It
is the Mecca of learning, whose grad-
uates have gone the world over, nor
to give the McGill yell, but to build
the superstructure laid on the founda-
tion, of which the degree is the
corner stone. In military affairs Mc-
Gill has taken a prominent part, for
132 have made the supreme sacrifice,
165 have been wounded and 1,500 have
answered the call.

Dean Lee, in replying, made a com-
parison of the structures of the Arts
and Medical Buildings. He referred
to the unity and mingling of the stu-
dents at Oxford, and sympathized
with the feeling of the Valedictory ad-
dress. The war has been a mixed
blessing, said the speaker, in that it
has, through the regiment, brought the
students into closer contact with one
another. Referring to the Law Fac-
ulty, Dean Lee said that a proverb
said that every lawyer is a liar. In
Medicine, however, every second man
is an atheist, and in this they beat
law two to one. Macbeth threw the
Physic to the dogs and donned ar-
mour. The graduating class will wear
the physic, but will also don armour.

McGill is the meeting place of two
ancient nationalities, and two recent
ones. French, English, American, all
McGill men have blended to form a
glorious band of men who are to-day
upholding the honor of an Empire
and of their Alma Mater.

C. G. Sutherland, responded to the
toast of "The Faculty." He opened
with "Paroxysmal Tachycardia" and
phased the greatness of McGill, re-
ferring to the late Dr. Henderson, and
to Col. R. P. Campbell, whose fine
examples are much to be honoured
and copied. The standard of profes-
sors is very high. They are doing
their bit by fitting us for service.
"Carry on." They take a deep, and
personal interest in each and every one
of the students under their care.

Referring to the toast on behalf of
the Faculty, Acting Dean Blackader
said that, like the coloured man who
was asked for a loan of twenty dollars,
said, "I have no twenty dollars, but
I thank you for the compliment."
Just the same." He thanked the
graduating class for the endurance to
bear an OLD professor again, and
complimented them on the large
number of enlistments.

Proposing the toast to the "Grad-
uating Class," Dr. Garrow said: I am
speaking to graduates, not to stu-
dents, a class which of its own ini-
tiative asked the Faculty to continue
the course so that they may serve
overseas. My heart goes out to the
defenders of our homes. They need
you; go to them, and help them. No
matter what our lack of doctors at
home may be, our forces must be
supplied. The value of a hospital
training cannot be over-estimated,
but you will get that overseas, and
at the same time do a great service.
The nature of the wounds in the pres-
ent war is such that they need prompt
and efficient attention. Our Honour
Roll is large, and its keeping is now
in your hands. It is headed by our
honourable Dean, whose example and
service were honoured by our King.
There have been one Victoria
Cross, 7 Companionships in the Dis-
(Continued on Page 3.)

2nd. Practice of "Rooters" This Evening

When "Bill" Hughes mounts the
platform at the second practice of
the Rooters' Club at seven o'clock
this evening, he hopes to find at
least 400 members present, so the
cheer-leader told McGill Daily last
night. The call for parodies for the
rooters is as strong as ever, and it is
absolutely necessary that some be
turned in before the practice. They
may be left addressed to "Bill"
Hughes at the Union.

As in the case of the first prac-
tice the C.O.T.C. band will be pre-
sent under Bandmaster Clough, and a
record attendance is expected.
It only for the opportunity of learn-
ing the college songs, there should be
an unprecedented turnout at the prac-
tice to-night.

LARGE MEETING TO HEAR FORMER MCGILL STUDENT

Dr. O'Neil Was Member of Stef-
ansson Expedition.

CONSTITUTION CHANGED.

They Explored the Delta of the
Mackenzie River and
District.

The Science Undergraduate Soci-
ety's series of meetings for this year
started out with a bumper crowd
last evening. About a third of the
members turned out to last night's
meeting, which, from point of view
of attendance was the best this ses-
sion. A number of visitors were
present, and a feminine air lent the
unusual to the meeting.

After reading the minutes of the
last meeting the President introduced
the speaker, Dr. J. J. O'Neil, whose
address on "The Canadian Stefans-
son Expedition" proved to be of in-
terest and value to everybody pres-
ent.

Dr. O'Neil, who is well known as a
geologist, joined the Stefansson ex-
pedition in 1913. The party which
was organized at Esquimaux, consist-
ed of thirteen scientists, each a spe-
cialist in his own line, and all Uni-
versity men, chosen for their ability
and knowledge in their particular
branch.

The party set sail early in 1913 in
the ill-fated Karluk, which, as ev-
eryone knows, was lost in an ice-jam
some time the following year. The
expedition was divided into two par-
ties, the north party, and the south
party. The north party, which was
under Dr. Stefansson, was to pro-
ceed northward, exploring for new
land. The south party, under Dr.
Anderson, was to make a geological
survey, study the Eskimos and other
things of importance. Dr. O'Neil was
geologist for this party.

The northern party, after dropping
off the southern party, went farther
northward, but unfortunately got
caught in an ice flow. Here a num-
ber of the party lost their lives. The
ship was lost, but through good for-
tune, Dr. Stefansson and a party who
were away hunting at the time were
saved after many vicissitudes.

The southern party spent most of
the first winter becoming acclimatized,
as it were; and it was not until
the following spring that much work
was done. That spring and summer
they explored the delta of the Mac-
kenzie river, and made a complete
survey of the coast from the interna-
tional boundary of Alaska to the Mac-
kenzie river.

Dr. O'Neil then showed a series of
slides depicting life among the Es-
kimos, and he described their habits
and mode of living in some detail.
He concluded his address by saying
that the work in the far north had
only commenced.

The business of the meeting was
brief. A motion was made and car-
ried unanimously that the constitution
be so amended as to permit the
Science member of the Students'
Council to be an active member of
the Science Undergraduate Society's
Executive. The secretary read a let-
ter from the Dean announcing the
award of the prizes for papers to be
read before the society. Mr. Liddy
then spoke about the drinking foun-
tain in the Common Room, which was
most unsatisfactory, and the meeting
put itself on record that this should
be rectified.

GRADUATES DECORATED.

At an investiture at Buckingham
Palace on Tuesday, Lieut.-Colonel
Maurice Alexander, Law '10, was de-
corated with companionship in the
Order of St. Michael and St. George;
while the Military Cross was con-
ferred upon Lieut. G. Alan Johnson,
Sci. '12, and Captain Herbert Mol-
son, Sci. '14.

AT MILITARY SCHOOL.

Lieut. K. H. Blackader, Arch. '20,
is now at the Canadian Military
School at Crowborough, Sussex, Eng-
land.

IS ILL IN LONDON.

Lieut. St. Clair Ward, Sci. '17, of
the 87th Canadian Grenadier Guards,
is now in London recovering from
illness. He expects shortly to rejoin
his battalion in France.

DISCUSSION ON IMPERIALISM IS HEARD BY MANY

Historical Club Holds Successful
Meeting.

CONTROL OF NAVAL AF-
FAIRS.

Papers Read by R. J. Clarke and
D. J. Proudfoot.

Last night the members of the His-
torical Club turned out en masse to
listen to two excellent papers on Im-
perial Relations.

Mr. R. J. Clarke read the first pa-
per. The subject which he treated in a
concise, logical manner, was "Im-
perial Control of Naval Affairs and
Finance." In his introduction the
speaker made a rapid survey of the
relative position of the British navy
from the 60's till to-day. During the
"Free trade period" England was the
undisputed mistress of the seas. The
French navy was weak, those of the
other Great Powers had not yet been
born. Contrast this state of affairs
with those prevailing at the present
time. Germany, France, the United
States and Russia have large and
powerful navies. Great Britain has
been forced to drop her two power
standard, and the £60,000,000 per an-
num required for naval expenditure is
a burden almost too heavy for the
British taxpayer.

The Colonies are in a different po-
sition to-day from that they occu-
pied sixty years ago. Improved means
of transportation have brought them
within striking distances of Europe.
They can no longer leave the mother
land to assume all the burden of de-
fence. England's population is less
than that of her rivals. The increase,
too, is not so great. The old "laissez
faire" ideals of the Free Trade school
have been displaced by pride of race
and imperialism. The Colonies are
peopled by men of the British race.
Their ideal is to become Anglo-Saxon
countries. In each of the British Do-
minions there is a strong sentiment
in favor of assuming the burdens and
privileges of Imperial unity.

In naval affairs unity is essential.
Disorganized, scattered fleets are li-
able to be defeated by a smaller fleet
acting with energy and skill. The
sea cannot be split up into tactical
commands. A country has often been
saved by a sea battle fought in for-
eign waters. In this connection Mr.
Clarke laid emphasis on the fact that
the pre-war disposition of the fleet
constituted a factor in naval strategy.

There are two schemes of Imperial
navies advocated. The first is a series
of local navies under Dominion
control in time of peace, and Imper-
ial control in time of war.

Mr. Clarke pointed out that the
weakness of this system was the lack
of unity. The system entailed the
expenditure of large sums of money
without the guarantee of security.
The ideal scheme postulates one
navy for all, supported by all.

The £50,000,000 required for such a
fleet could be raised either by vol-
untary contribution, customs union, or
some form of central taxation. The
first system is possible; a customs
union would be opposed by the "Pro-
tectionist" interests in the Dominions.
The efficient system lies in central
control. It would be contrary to the
principles of free government to have
taxation without representation.
In order to avoid this Mr. Clarke cit-
ed Mr. Curran's plan whereby levy
could be made by a central elected
authority and collected from the peo-
ple by the Governments of the Do-
minions.

Mr. Proudfoot then followed with
an exceedingly well-written paper on
the "Imperial Control of Foreign Pol-
icy." The President opened his ex-
position by quoting Mr. Fisher's fam-
ous statement, in which the Australian
statesman pointed out that as a young
man in Scotland he had more control
of foreign policy than he had when
Premier of a great Dominion. The
attitude of England towards the Do-
minions has changed in the last decade.
New Imperialism has supplanted the
indifferent attitude of the Free Trade
period. Such incidents as the annexa-
tion of New Guinea by Queensland are
now impossibilities.

The British Empire is a peculiar
political structure. It consists of a
collection of countries whose govern-
ment varies from a Protectorate to the
semi-independent form enjoyed by the
Dominions. The British Foreign Of-
fice is the Imperial department in
England. At present the colonies
have no voice in the foreign policy;
they have merely a moral obligation
to support the Motherland in case of
war.

There are three schemes proposed
whereby the Empire may be strength-
ened. This may be called legal re-
construction, alliance and federation.
Of these the first is the simplest. It
merely asks that Colonial members
be admitted to the United Kingdom
Parliament to vote on foreign affairs.
This would cause a system of dual
control fatal to the Cabinet system.
The second system is that of al-
liance. There would be less trouble
in introducing this principle than that
of federation. Colonial nationality is
fostered by it. The conception of Em-
pire consists in a federation of inde-
pendent states bound by economic and
moral ties. Each unit would control
its army and navy, and represent the
Empire in foreign countries where its
(Continued on Page 2.)

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Men Wanted for the Navy

The Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer
Reserve, wants men for imme-
diate service Overseas, in
the Imperial Navy

Candidates must be from
18 to 35 years of age and sons
of natural born British
subjects.

PAY \$1.10 per day and upwards. Free Kit.
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Experienced men from 33 to 45, and boys from 15 to 18
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Naval Recruiting Office, Harbour Bldg., 57 Common St.,
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Recruiting, Province of Quebec.
(Department of Naval Services, OTTAWA.)

THE ONLY COLLEGE DAILY IN CANADA.

Organ of the Students' Society of McGill University

READING THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

Erudition is a splendid thing, but it is not all. There should be more to be obtained from a college education than learning to become a book-worm or a "dig," and there never was a time such as the present, with its almost boundless possibilities, to obtain the advantages which are within the reach of all.

Prose.

Bacon—4 essays, pp. 74-76.
Bunyan—pp. 139-143.
De Foe—pp. 176-184.
Addison—pp. 193-204.
Steele—pp. 209-216.
Richardson—pp. 221-226.
Johnson—(The Rambler), p. 241.
Goldsmith—The Man in Black, pp.
259-262.
Burke—Reflections, p. 274.
MacPherson—Ossian, p. 275.
Bowdell—p. 271.

Despite the fact that Young did not play and that Behan failed to score on Monday last, both men retained their positions at the head of the list of scorers. Slater, by scoring twice, moved up to third position, passing McCulloch, who also failed to score. The failure of the two leaders to increase their total materially decreases the handicap that they held, and Slater is now well within range distance. Four new men broke into the list of scorers of two or more goals, namely: Rooney and Fraser, of McGill, Arnold of Shamrocks, and Lavallee, of Nationals.

Following is the list to date:—

Young—24th	11
Behan—McGill	9
Slater—Loyola	6
McCulloch—McGill	6
Laurendeau—Laval	5
Spiggins—Laval	5
Gallery—Loyola	4
Galley—Loyola	4
Davidson—Shamrocks	4
Musgrove—Shamrocks	4
Desbiens—Laval	3
Limoges—Laval	3
Brown—Shamrocks	3
Richardson—24th	3
Roberts—24th	3
Dandurand—Nationals	3
Lonergan—Loyola	2
Rooney—McGill	2
Fraser—McGill	2
Arnold—Shamrocks	2
Duffresne—Laval	2
Ponbriand—Laval	2
Church—24th	2
Lavallee—Nationals	2

Lamb—Two Essays, p. 337.
 Elliot—Silas Marner.
 Stevenson—Essay (all).

In his opening words, the lecturer thanked Miss Hurlbatt for the hospitality which had placed the lecture hall at the disposal of the Alliance Française, and remarked that this was one of the striking points of unity existing between the French and English people in the present struggle.

Approaching his subject, M. Bois stated that France owes her capacity for reconstruction to her culture, moral as well as intellectual.

The reign of Louis XIV. marked the classic age of French culture; in the 18th century the critical spirit arose, and the age of enlightening the Revolution. In our own day, the spirit of liberalism has tended to make France a nation of citizens rather than of militarists, and her glory is due to the efforts, moral and intellectual, of each and every patriot.

M. Bois spoke eloquently of the bond which unites officers and men at the front; liberty, equality and fraternity have become to both French and English more than words—they are virtues.

The culture of the Germans is materialistic and inspired from without; the culture of France, which is intellectual and moral, comes from within and is inexhaustible. The clash of these two cultures has been felt for

(Continued on Page 3.)

intends to show how clever flatterer is powerful on man's mind, and how flatterers may succeed in this world where so many crows can easily be found.

"La Chasse aux Corbeaux" is the story of a young and unfortunate poet, Crigueville, who, driven to despair by harshness of existence, is on the verge of committing suicide, when on a sudden his mind is enlightened by the thought contained in the moral of the fable: "Tout flatteur vit aux dépens de celui qui l'écoute." (A (Continued on Page 3.)

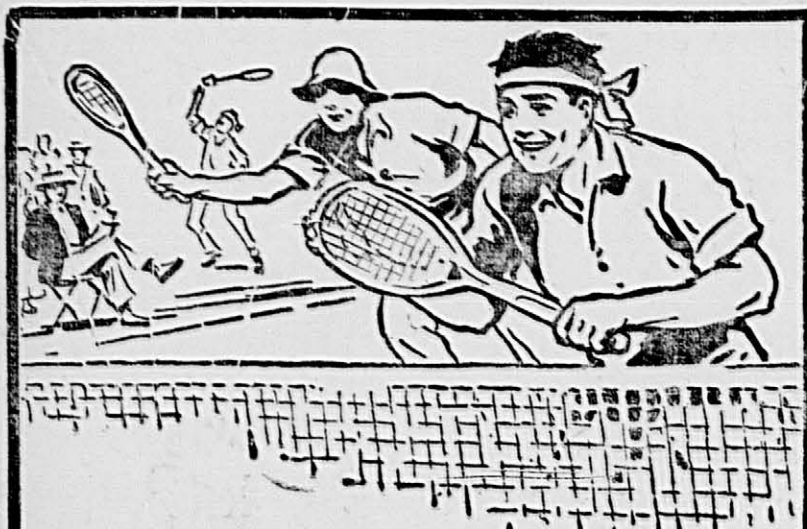
Mr. Broadfoot pointed out, are many. The defeat of the Canadian Naval Bill of 1911, seems to show that the Colonies are unwilling to take their full share of the cost of Empire. Under the present system lack of unanimity would be liable to place the Empire in dangerous positions. Alliance as a preparation for independence is the correct system; its weakness lies in that it does not tend to draw the nation closer together.

The advocates of Federation demand an entire new system—a departure from all established principles. A general acceptance of the demand for a general Cabinet for foreign affairs. This Cabinet would be responsible to an imperial Parliament, which would control the Foreign Office, the Admiralty, the Colonial Office, and the Secretary of State for India. The

ernment has served its generation. New conditions demand new methods. It is vain to pretend that the Empire must re-set its political compass, never losing sight of the fact that British Government must be such by each and every nation. The British Empire will continue to promote the true peace of the world.

The discussion which followed the reading of the papers was highly interesting. The large number of members present were pleased to welcome Mr. Broadfoot, and to hear his views on the subject. As usual, Dr. Colby Fryer brought out several points in connection with the subject under discussion.

Refreshments brought to the close.



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It's not easy. Not after the first couple of sets anyway. Past this point getting up to the net becomes down right hard work, requiring every ounce of strength and stamina in your body. And some times when this fails you just can't get up to the net and are forced into a defensive game.

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can't get people up to the net. It is not a miracle worker, but it can and has done its part in putting players in condition to see the game through, which is the most important consideration after all. Shredded Wheat is a muscle-building, delicious, all-day food made from the whole wheat berry. It contains the maximum of food value and the minimum of waste. It is extremely easy to digest and nutritious to a high degree. It is a good, satisfying cereal food, which is about all that one should demand.

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McGill Text Books

The Royal Military College of Canada

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government Institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instruction in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial Army, lent for the purpose, and there is in addition a complete staff of professors for the civil subjects which form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

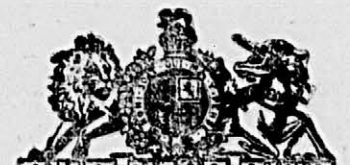
The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemptions as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of six months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extras is about \$1000.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the college, takes place in May of each year at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.



SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 1:00 P.M., on Monday, February 12, 1917, for the supply of: "Brooms and Brushes", "Chain", "Coal", "Hardware", "Hose", "Oils and Greases", "Packing", "Paint and Paint Oils", "Manilla Rope", "Wire Rope", and "Steam Pipe, Valves and Fittings", for the requirements of the Departmental Dredging plant in Ontario and Quebec during the fiscal year 1917-18.

Each tender must be sent in a separate envelope and endorsed: "Tender for Hardware, Ontario and Quebec", "Tender for Chain, Ontario and Quebec", etc., etc., as the case may be.

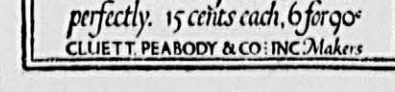
Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures. These forms can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for amount stated in form of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender is not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, January 17, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.



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THE FUTURE OF BOHEMIA IS TO BE GUARANTEED

The Czechs are in a Peculiar Position.

POLITICAL EXECUTIONS.

Bohemian Battalions Desert, and Join Allies.

In last Monday's lecture Dr. Colby treated of the history of Bohemia down to the end of the Thirty Years' War, and continuing his subject yesterday afternoon the lecturer gave many facts of interest which have happened in this part of Austria since the outbreak of hostilities.

The net result of the Thirty Years' War was the loss to the Czechs of almost all their leaders, whose lives had been taken by the triumph of the Hapsburgs. It is a matter of wonderment how a race, so completely subdued as were the Czechs at that time, managed to preserve their traditions through the succeeding centuries. For over 150 years, after this defeat, the Czechs were largely a peasantry, without leaders and helpless under the rule of their conquerors.

However, a revival was at hand, and the first stage was represented by the studies of Joseph Dobrovsky, who was the first of a whole group of Czech scholars who came in the period between the Congress of Vienna and the Revolution of 1848. There were four particularly prominent men among this group, namely, P. J. Saffarik, John Kolar, the poet, Joseph Jungmann and Francis Palacky, who was one of the most eminent historians of Europe of his century.

The Revolution of 1848 was an outbreak against both the progressive measures employed by Metetrich and the subjection of a down-trodden race. This revolution was the inauguration of the Pan-Slavonic movement in Europe.

We are in the habit of thinking of Russia in connection with Pan-Slavism, and of thinking that Pan-Slavism means to the Slavs what Pan-Germanism means to the Germans. This is not so, for if it were it would represent the military ambition of Russia, whereas, as a matter of fact, it did not originate in Russia at all, but in Bohemia, where the first Pan-Slav congress was held in June, 1848. At this congress it was seen that the demands of the Czech party were not unreasonable, but were founded on the grounds of justice.

During the ensuing 30 years Europe witnessed the rise of a united Italy, a united Germany and the emancipation of Hungary. All of which had a direct bearing on the fortunes of the Czechs. The Czechs were in the peculiar position of being ruled by a minority of Germans, whom they had an intense hatred for.

Karel Kramariz now comes to the fore; he is a man who, while well known in Europe for many years, never came to the notice of the world at large until 1915, when he was arrested for treason. Until the time of his arrest he had been the leader of the Young Czech party in the Austrian Parliament. He aimed to build up Austria against Germany, and had succeeded there is no doubt that the condition of his countrymen would have improved wonderfully.

From the first the leaders of the Czech party have been under the ban of the Prussian. Many escaped to various allied countries, but many were imprisoned, and the number of civilian executions among them have been very large.

Perhaps the best proof of the disaffection among these Bohemian peoples has been the number of desertions from the battalions recruited among them. Whole regiments have left the colors of the Central Powers and flocked to join those of the Allies. Following this the Czechs have been systematically ousted from office, even the Archbishop was not exempt from the general reorganization which took place.

With regard to the future the Allies have taken a definite stand in the matter, and the liberation of these peoples are specifically mentioned in the reply of the Allied Governments to President Wilson.

SYRACUSE FOR FOUR-MILE RACE.

Couch Ten Eyck of the Syracuse crew has recently expressed himself in favor of four-mile rowing. He does not believe that a race of this length requires excess training, nor that it is at all likely to injure the health of the participants.

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JUST TALK

—By T. J.

Well! Well! The best of us make mistakes, don't we? I have just learned that the man who passed the remark about the fussing party at his class dinner is not by any means the one who was wont to stand outside Strathcona Hall while the Tea Room was in operation. It certainly was my mistake, and I hope that no serious consequences have resulted from it.

In fusing circles there was quite a respectable little flutter last Thursday, wasn't there? I have been informed that each of at least six of our friends of the weaker sex is positive that she is the one in the "little black bonnet" referred to—guilty consciences you know. I may have told less than I saw, but I'm not going to give any more definite information. I am allowing them to do the worrying—and some of them are worrying over the situation, too. I hardly expect that it shall have the effect of dampening the vibrating heart strings, but perhaps it will muffle the sound a little bit. Why, the young lady who was signalling to the Arts student was a regular Leyden Jar—a great sparkler and she was snapping off the co-ed (apologies to A. S. N.), messages in a manner that would have done credit to Marconi himself. But I'm not going to speak about fussing this week.

Wasn't it funny, though, to see the little groups discussing the situation? I was in the Arts Building Thursday, and the buzz of conversation centred about that morning's Daily. The girls were occupying their usual positions of vantage on the stairs, whence they directed the fire of their battery of eyes upon the men in the hall. I was going into the Janitor's office and heard the remark in passing, "Well! Who is this T. J. anyhow?" And no one seemed able to inform her. This siege of the "stars"—way was a new element in the life of the college to me, at least. I stood back in the shadow to watch proceedings. It was a battle royal, to tell you the truth. One sweet thing, I won't tell you what she wore, but I will say she was a brunette—launched an attack that threatened to break down every possible defense—it lost its effect, though, on account of the attempt to capture too many hearts at once—in fact, one chap delivered a strong counter-attack, moving his guns up to a more advantageous and closer position. The girl retreating a step or two, and the man smiling a trifle cynically, turned to one side. Three of the fair ones were carrying on an animated conversation near the bottom of the stairs, one of them saying the favorite expression "But my dear—", and using it quite frequently. The talk was lacking any sequence whatever, and I am sure that not one of them could remember five minutes afterwards what it was all about. I, although ten feet away, could hear every word of it, and I am positive that it was intended to be heard by every man within a radius of twenty feet.

Isn't it "sweet," the utterly unconscious manner in which a book or a handkerchief or some other thing can be let drop from the hand when passing on when near a fellow? The gushing "Thank you," and the dancing eyes are enough to make a man say all sorts of rash things—really, girls, you should be careful. All of us are not woman-haters, you know. It was funny that same day (speaking of the woman-haters reminds me). One of our famous men of the species passed a resplendent Donald who was stationed on the stairs. She, in some way, known only to herself, let the Daily she was holding fall just at his feet, and of course he had to pick it up. As he remarked to me later: "She just did that on purpose! I know she did! I'm telling you, T. J., have nothing to do with them."

Last Thursday afternoon I was standing in the little lobby, just as you come in the inside door of the entrance to the Library. I was drawing on my gloves preparatory to going out when I heard a little buzz of conversation from the passage between the two doors. "She!" said, "I wonder if he meant us?" The fellow said something that I considered a compliment—so I will have to live up to it, and not give you any clue to their identities. If they are the people who were meant, then Just Talk doesn't seem to have any effect, does it? That reminds me of a little "squeal" I saw the other day giving the advice "Don't waken people from their dreams of love—the wedding bells will do that." Truly there are other devices than alarm clocks for bringing people back to the realities of life.

"There," you'll say, "is the woman-hater side of his nature breaking out again." I don't agree with you on that point. I merely advance the suggestion that a little grain of common sense be introduced into the proceedings. A fellow that "rushes" a girl off her feet, meeting her on every possible opportunity, bringing her out to tea, going to see her every evening, is just like the kid who thinks that cake is the alpha and omega of existence. Henry Van Dyke wrote a poem along a similar line, and I quote it from memory:

If all the skies were sunshine,
Our faces would be fair
To feel once more upon them
The cooling splash of rain.

If all the world were music,
Our hearts would often long
For one sweet strain of silence,
To break the endless song.

If life were always merry,
Our souls would seek relief,
And rest from weary laughter
In the quiet arms of grief.

I don't imagine that Henry had in mind the case I refer to, but his ideas are applicable in the present instance. Give the girl half a chance—let her have an opportunity of seeing that there are other men in the world, and if she cares for you they'll suffer by comparison. If she doesn't care—the sooner you find it out the better. Besides, there is the look of things. She may be proud of you and you may be bubbling over with happiness when you walk past a bunch on the Campus, but I do hope that you won't elicit the remark, "Oh! Those two make me tired!" which was passed by a girl whom I was walking be-

(Continued on Page 3.)

WAR TO BE WON BY WOMEN'S AID SAYS DR. THORNTON

Attitude of Nation in Regards to War.

WOMEN DOING DUTY.

They Have Proved Themselves Extremely Worthy in New Atmospheres.

A remarkably interesting meeting of the Delta Sigma Society was held in the R. V. C. yesterday afternoon, when its members and friends of the University listened to a lecture by Dr. Thornton, of the McGill Department of Dentistry.

Very striking and unusual lantern slides were shown, made from photographs which the lecturer himself took on his visit to England, Ireland and France, in the summer of 1915.

Dr. Thornton has been an earnest worker for the Canadian Army Dental Corps, which was established through the influence of Sir Sam Hughes, and which at first confined its work to the men who had gone overseas. For some time, however, their attention has been turned to the soldiers in Canada, and at least 75,000 men have been reclaimed by Dr. Thornton and his associates.

Dr. Thornton opened his address with a discussion of the attitude of our nation in regard to the war. Until very lately we had associated Christianity with the Birth Song, "Peace on Earth," but had failed to grasp the other side of Christian teaching—"I come not to bring peace, but a sword." This is the time when plough shares are being beaten into swords, for use in a war which we are waging for our ideals. The war has brought intense suffering to us, as to many peoples, but the steadfast purpose of the Allies has been clearly shown in the events of the past few weeks. Our sentiments are in a friend those of an Irishman whose friend had been dwelling loquaciously on the terrible nature of the war.

"Ay," said the patriot of the Emerald Isle, "that may be; but it's better than no war at all." Dr. Thornton turned to certain questions that must be dealt with at the end of the war. A great deal has been said about what should be done to the Kaiser after the war. "Law to the Kaiser," said Dr. Thornton, "but punishment is not revenge, remember—it is protection for society. People must be protected from those who would follow in the Kaiser's footsteps."

The speaker discussed the work which women are doing in this war. "Without their aid," he said, "the war cannot be won. Before the war, the franchise was denied women because it was said 'they cannot fight.' This is, however, an utterly insufficient reason, for every individual must serve in the way in which he or she is best fitted. And women have proved themselves extremely capable along many new lines, as well as ones in which they have always been considered efficient workers."

Most people are busy people, but how many are doing what is worth while. This especially is the time when the appropriate thing must be done at the right time—it is not the time for frivolous and unnecessary occupations.

The voluntary system has broken down. We are appealing now, on the whole, to a lower type of men, and a lesser number—men who care nothing for their national relationship. England passed her Conscript Bill because she felt the injustice of the voluntary system; the nation was one in her need of defence, but not one in her method of defence.

There is, in Canada, a definite line of demarcation between families that have given men and those who could but have not sent men to the war. There is a story of a woman who, answering a ring of her doorbell, found a recruiting officer there. She had let one of her sons go to the war, but the other would not go without her consent, and he was her whole support. Would she let him go, the officer asked. The woman pointed across the street to the house opposite. "There are six sons in that family who could go," she said, "and not one has enlisted. If you can persuade two of them to join, my other son may go."

Dr. Thornton saw the King reviewing 30,000 Canadian soldiers. "I had never felt so proud of being a Canadian before in my life," he said. There was a wounded Canadian there, one of six brothers, of whom all were at the front. Is that fair when so many families are merely making money at home?

"I would be glad if I saw in tomorrow's paper that Canada had had the moral strength to right this question. She would thereby raise herself

(Continued on Page 3.)

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The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

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